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ISOMERIZATION OF 1-BROMOPENTABORANE(9)
BY BASE CATALYSIS

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ISOMERIZATION OF 1-BROMOPENTABORANE(9) BY BASE CATALYSIS 1

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Sir:

The reversible conversion of $1-BrB_5H_8$ ² to the previously

(2) T. Onak and G. B. Dunks, <u>Inorg. Chem.</u>, 3, 1060 (1964) and earlier references there cited.

unknown and far more volatile isomer 2-BrB₅H₈ is catalyzed by hexamethylenetetramine. Also effective is dimethyl ether, but with side reactions qualitatively varying with temperature: one result is a new synthesis of 1-CH₃B₅H₈.

The relatively low volatility of $1-BrB_5H_8$ would relate to the negative charge at the apex of the B_5H_9 skeleton; ³ and

(3) W. N. Lipscomb, "Boron Hydrides," W. A. Benjamin, Inc., New York, N. Y., 1963, p. 110.

and the enhanced B-Br bond polarity would gain effect from a probable molecular packing with the apex bromine atom near to the four basal boron atoms of another molecule. Such packing would be inconvenient for 2-BrB₅H₈. The CH₃B₅H₈ isomers show a smaller and opposite difference of volatility.

Syntheses. Direct Al₂Cl₅-catalyzed bromination of B₅H₉ gave exclusively 1-BrB₅H₈, ² but one experiment without any catalyst (12 hr., warming to 25°) gave a 4% fraction later recognized as 2-BrB₅H₈, with an 82% yield of 1-BrB₅H₈.

Isomerization. Freshly vacuum-sublimed (CH2)6N4 (ca.

100 mg.) and 0.936 mmole of 1-BrB₅H₈ (20 hr., sealed tube, 35°) gave 0.461 mmole of 1-BrB₅H₈ and 0.454 mmole of far more volatile material having the same molecular weight (143.0 vs. 142.05 calcd.). Hydrolytic analysis of this gave 1.007Br⁻, 5.024B(OH)₃, and 10.80H₂ per molecule. These results (and the absence of side reactions) prove the isomer.

Reversal of the isomerization was demonstrated by exposing 78 mg. of pure 2-BrB₅H₈ to $(CH_2)_6N_4$ (18 hr., 24°). The yield of 1-BrB₅H₈ was 12 mg. (15%) and the recovery of 2-BrB₅H₈ was 65 mg. (83%).

Physical Properties. As indicated by the data of Tables I and II, the isomers could be separated easily by high-vacuum fractional condensation. Melting ranges: 36.5-36.7° for 1-BrB₅H₈; for 2-BrB₅H₈, -56.0 to -55.7°.

Table I. Volatility of Liquid 1-BrB5H8

 $(\log P = 5.0374 + 1.75 \log T - 0.0033T - 2420/T)$

 $(t_{760} = 183.1^{\circ}; Trouton constant = 20.9 e.u.)$

Temp., °C. 36.5 45.9 50.8 56.0 61.8 70.0

Pobsd, mm. 3.63 6.03 7.80 10.12 13.31 19.50

Pcalcd, mm. 3.63 6.05 7.79 10.11 13.37 19.50

Table II. Volatility of Liquid 2-BrB5H8

 $(\log \underline{P} = 5.8959 + 1.75 \log \underline{T} - 0.0045 \underline{T} - 2367/\underline{T})$

 $(t_{760} = 139.6^{\circ}; Trouton constant = 21.16 e.u.)$

Temp., °C. 17.80 30.85 34.45 38.50 52.75 59.60

Pobsd, mm. 5.82 12.20 14.80 18.35 36.9 50.0

Pcalcd, mm. 5.80 12.24 14.82 18.31 36.7 50.0

The <u>Dimethyl</u> Ether <u>Reactions</u>. A reaction occurring during 3 days at 0° can be summarized as follows, with stoichiometry in mmoles.

However, a 48-hr. run at 24° gave different results: $1-BrB_5H_8 + (CH_3)_2O \rightarrow B_5H_9 + H_2 + CH_3Br + 2-BrB_5H_8 + B(OCH_3)_3$ $3.275 \quad 3.377 \quad 1.135 \quad 0.035 \quad 1.434 \quad 0.535 \quad 0.27$ $-\frac{1.125}{2.150} \quad -\frac{2.000}{1.377} \quad + 1-CH_3B_5H_8 + [(CH_3O)_3B_17H_15Br]_X$ (trace) (oily residue)

Then a 30-hr. process at 38° destroyed all BrB₅H₈ but gave a fair yield of 1-CH₃B₅H₈ (characteristic infrared peaks, 1225, 1229, and 1232 cm⁻¹; no appearance of 2-CH₃B₅H₈ peaks at 1106, 1111, and 1154 cm⁻¹); stoichiometry:

Comparison of the latter two experiments suggests that $B(OCH_3)_3$ served as a methylating agent. One may speculate whether the unknown $CH_3OB_5H_8$ was an unstable intermediate.

Methylpentaboranes. The (CH₃)₂O reactions yielded 1-CH₃B₅H₈ but no 2-CH₃B₅H₈; apparently catalysts were lacking. The isomerization is irreversible, as shown by full recovery of 2-CH₃B₅H₈ which had remained with 2,6-(CH₃)₂C₅H₃N for 5 days at 27°— conditions causing complete conversion of 1-CH₃B₅H₈. This isomerization, when catalyzed in the vapor

⁽⁴⁾ T. P. Onak, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 83, 2584 (1961)

phase by (CH₃)₂NB₂H₅, does not depend upon transfer of BH₃ groups, for only 4% of a sample of 1-CH₃B₅H₈ isomerized during a one-boron B¹⁰-B¹¹ exchange with (CH₃)₂NB₂H₅ at 100°. This and other boron isotopic exchanges will be described more fully elsewhere.

For the volatility of 2-CH₃B₅H₈ (m.p. -55°), $\log P = 6.889 + 1.75 \log T - 0.0065T - 2212/T$ (accuracy like Table II; example, 19.0 mm. at 0°); thus it is roughly half as volatile as 1-CH₃B₅H₈ (34 mm. at 0°).

(5) G. E. Ryschkewitsch et al., Inorg. Chem., 2, 891 (1963)

Infrared Spectra. The infrared peaks shown in Table III were recorded accurately by the Beckman IR7 instrument. After each frequency $(cm.^{-1})$ the relative intensity $k = (100/P)\log I_0/I$ (path 10 cm.; pressure P in mm.at 25°) is given in parentheses. Assignments are omitted because they would be either obvious or controversial.

(Insert Table III p. 5)

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Table III
Infrared Spectra of Pentaborane Derivatives

1-BrB ₅ H ₈	2-BrB ₅ H ₈	1-CH ₃ B ₅ H ₈	2-CH ₃ B ₅ H ₈
		2975(0.54)	2975(1.5)
		2940(0.65)	
		2931 (2.5)	2930(0.86)
		2862(1.3)	2861 (0.32)
2622(7.6)	2622(7.2)	2600 (19)	2600 (19)
2480(0.36)	2500(0.41)	• • • •	2440(0.12)
• • • •		1996(0.13)	1940(0.27)
1850(1.8)	1800 (0.58)	1840(2.0)	1855 (0.93)
1804(0.89)	1718(0.24)	1790(1.3)	1811(0.97)
1625R(0.91)	1625R(0.46)		
1602Q(1.10) 1585P(0.56)	1603Q(0.87) 1584P(0.43)	1629(0.34)	1600(0.17)
		1119/00)	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
1442(2.3)	1393(5.5)	1418(2.9) 1386(2.9)	1435(4.4) 1386(4.9)
1386(1.6)	1342(0.81)	1330R(0.82)	
• • • •	• • • •		1330R(1.5) 1315Q(1.6)
• • • •	• • • •	1321Q(1.30) 1314P(0.46)	1310P(1.3)
		1262(0.32) 12320(2.1)	1154(1.4)
1100(110)	• • • •	1229(1.9) 1225(1.8)	
1198(1.17)			1111 (0.65)
1152(2.5)	1120(0.93)	1168(0.20)	1106(0.68)
1065(0.82) 1060(0.90)	1029] 1025}(3.8)	1044R(0.28) 1036Q(0.52)	1036) 1031 -(0.74)
1055(0.96)	1020)	1026P(0.28)	1026
908(2.2)	887]	907(5.9)	985(0.17)
861(1.1)	883 (3.5) 879	800(0.70)	890 (4.3)
	856 (1.55)	802(0.70) 797(0.76) 791(0.70)	
764]	764)	791(0.70)	
762 (1.64) 755	762 (0.63) 760	• • • •	• • • •
648(2.8)	639(2.9)	643(5.1)	643(2.8)

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